$$\frac{2}{3} - (x+1) + \frac{2}{3}(x-4) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$-x-1 + \frac{2x-8}{3} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$-4x-4 + \frac{8x-32}{12} = \frac{9}{12}$$

$$-4x-4+8x-32 = 9$$

$$4x = 9+4+32$$

$$4x = 45$$

$$x = \frac{45}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{5}(2x-3x) + \frac{x-4-7x}{3} = \frac{-3(2x-4)}{5}$$

$$\frac{-3x}{5} + \frac{-6x-4}{3} = \frac{-6x+12}{5}$$

$$\frac{-9x}{15} + \frac{-30x-20}{15} = \frac{-18x+36}{15}$$

$$-9x - 30x - 20 = -18x + 36$$

$$-9x - 30x + 18x = 36 + 20$$

$$-21x = 56 \longrightarrow x = \frac{-56}{21}$$

$$(x-1)^{2} - (x+1)^{2} = (x+2)(x-2)$$

$$x^{2} - 2x + 1 - (x^{2} + 2x + 1) = x^{2} - 2x + 2x - 4$$

$$x^{2} - 2x + 4 - x^{2} - 2x - 4 = x^{2} - 4$$

$$-4x = x^{2} - 4$$

$$x^{2} + 4x - 4 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 1 \\ b = 4 \\ c = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$x = -4 + \sqrt{4^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-4)} = -4 + \sqrt{16 + 16} = 4$$

$$= -4 + \sqrt{32}$$

$$2 - 4 + \sqrt{32}$$

$$\frac{(-x-2)^2}{6} - \frac{-x^2+5}{3} = \frac{1}{2}(x+3)$$

$$\frac{x^2+4x+4}{6} - \frac{x^2+5}{3} = \frac{x+3}{2}$$

$$\frac{x^2+4x+4}{6} - \frac{-2x^2+10}{6} = \frac{3x+9}{6}$$

$$x^2+4x+4+2x^2-10 = 3x+9$$

$$x^2+2x^2+4x-3x+4-10-9=0$$

$$3x^2+x-15=0$$

6 
$$2x^{2}-3=25$$
  
 $2x^{2}-3-25=0$   
 $2x^{2}-28=0$   
 $a=2$   
 $b=0$   
 $c=-28$   $x=+\sqrt{-c}$   
 $a=+\sqrt{-(-28)}$   
 $b=-\sqrt{2}$   
 $x=+\sqrt{14}$   
 $x_{2}=-\sqrt{14}$